

## MEN, I'LL CURE YOU



Let any man who is weak, broken down, old and decrepit in physical weakness, full of pains and aches, gloomy, despondent and cheerless—any man who wants to be stronger and younger than he feels—let him come and tell me how he feels, and if I say that I can cure him I will forfeit \$1,000 if I fail. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—drugs that are paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money that I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent interest. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair?

Most of the belts that I am selling now are to men who have been sent here by their friends whom I have cured. I think that is the best evidence that my business is a success from the standpoint of cures, as well as on the dollar side.

Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men: James P. Daniels, 709 Divisadero street, San Francisco. He was cured of a back trouble of 12 years' standing.

J. M. Gaskill, 226 Chestnut ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., who says I cured him of indigestion, constipation, nervousness and lumbago from which he had suffered 15 years.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

Write to me. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send sealed free, if you inclose this ad.

DR. M. G. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market St., San Francisco.

## HAWAII AS A FIELD FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL

Present Value and Future Importance to the Nation—Sugar Securities—Industrial and Agricultural Development—Opportunities for Settlement.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

From the foregoing brief outline of agricultural opportunities to be found in Hawaii, we will turn to the splendid chances for investment offered here, and to the dominating island industry of sugar production. The sugar industry has made Hawaii what it is today; has created almost all the existing wealth of the group, and out of a total value of export shipments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, of \$26,228,204, sugar alone furnished \$25,310,725. In other words, there were, apart from sugar, less than \$1,000,000 of other domestic merchandise exported to the United States and foreign countries. There are on the islands today something over 200,000 acres planted to sugar, or the crop of cane, of over 100,000 acres, marketed each year, and which furnished during the year 1903 a total crop of 437,991 tons of raw sugar to the refineries in the States. This great crop of last year was against a crop of 166,432 tons in 1894, a gain of 271,559 tons since the fall of the monarchy, eleven years ago. The sugar crop of 1903 was produced on seventy-one plantations, scattered over the four islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai, with a pro rata production of 6,169 tons of sugar per plantation. This is not, of course, sustained by the actual facts, as some of the plantations are but small affairs, while some of the great plantations produced over 30,000 tons each. All of the plantations on Oahu, and many on the other islands, are irrigated and fertilized and these produce phenomenally per acre, the great Ewa plantation, on Oahu, averaging 9 1/2 tons of raw sugar to each acre of cane. The general average on all the plantations, irrigated and non-irrigated, was a little better than four tons of sugar per acre. This is a remarkable yield when compared with Cuba and the United States, but the cane grown in Hawaii is much richer in sugar juice than the other sections named, and here it takes only about 7 3/4 tons of cane to produce a ton of sugar, as compared with ten tons of Cuban cane to produce the same results. A large proportion of available cane land is under cultivation, but it is probable that with land that may be further brought under cane, and with future economies of production to be effected, the total yield of sugar on the islands may be increased to approximately 600,000 tons.

The Hawaiian plantations are the result of the greatest scientific development and thorough business acumen, and we do not know of any other industry controlled by so small a number of business men, that has shown such astonishing financial success. The plantations mills, several of which have a grinding capacity of 1,800 tons of cane per day, the enormous pumping plants and other permanent improvements, are of the latest and most expensive character, when considered from the point of view of first cost, but their introduction has effected such economies that profits were realized even during the very low price that sugar reached recently. The profits of some of the larger plantations are considerably in excess of \$1,000,000 yearly, and this in face of sugar at something less than \$75 per ton. A few of the sugar plantations are bonded to some extent, and a few of these bonds are at present available for investment purchase. A large part of these bonds have been taken over and held by local banks, and therefore the estimation in which they are held by local financiers is apparent. So far as we know, none of the bond issues exceed the bare cost of permanent improvements, without considering the value of lands held in fee simple, or the productivity of large blocks of land under fifty-year leases, both of which form important additional security. Thus far there has never been a default in interest or principal on any plantation bond, except in one case where a small plantation was started by inexperienced men, under very adverse conditions of soil and surroundings.

As the object of the writer has been, in visiting Hawaii, to investigate as carefully as possible the investment features offered by the islands, considerable care has been taken to obtain information on the sugar bonds and the character of the security back of them. Our investigations lead us to believe that nowhere in the States can such excellent bonds be obtained as are now offered by the Hawaiian sugar plantations. They all bear 6 per cent interest, and are redeemable by number drawn by lot any time after a specified date, after which, if the bonds are not presented for redemption, interest ceases. These bonds are an exceedingly choice investment for conservative capital, trust funds and other moneys where security is the first consideration, while at the same time they offer a rate of interest that will prove very attractive to such of our investors that have lately been contenting themselves with present ruling low rates. These bonds should be looked into at a very early date, and any of the leading banks of Honolulu will be glad to furnish full information to intending investors.

To capitalists and others that can afford to wait a short time for interest returns the sugar stocks of sugar plantations offer tempting opportunities just at the present time. The recent low prices of sugar, due in a great measure to the Cuban reciprocity treaty, have depressed the value of local stocks to a point where they should prove a highly desirable purchase. Holders of these stocks will realize large profits in the near future, and the class of investors we have named ought not to lose any time in making further and more detailed investigations. In a word, sugar is king in Hawaii, and the sugar securities are unusually sound as investments. That they are not more generally known

in the States is due to the fact that the bonds particularly are mostly of small issue, too small to interest any of our large bond houses, and to the further fact that as many of the bonds as possible are absorbed and held for investment by the large island banks. Once these securities are known and appreciated on the mainland, they will be in as eager demand among conservative investors as our large bank stocks, which, once purchased are practically out of the market.

The growth of the sugar industry has stimulated other industrial development, railways among others, and the stocks and bonds of these railways are most excellent purchases. The Oahu Railway and Land Company earned last year 8 per cent on its capital stock of \$4,000,000, besides paying 6 per cent on a bond issue of \$2,000,000. The Hilo Railway did as well, and the new Kohala-Hilo Railway Company promises equally as favorable a showing.

The bonds of the Kohala-Hilo Railway are considered by the most conservative men on the islands as a very choice investment, considering the management of the road and the probable earnings. The right of way of the road has been surveyed twice from Hilo to the port of Mahukona, a distance of some 100 miles. A third survey is now being made for final location, as the steel rails for the first section of fifteen miles have been shipped, and the roadbed is to be ready for the rails when they arrive. The prospects for the Kohala-Hilo Railway are full of promise. Next to Honolulu, Hilo is the largest town in Hawaii, and is situated on a large deep harbor. The new road will start from Hilo, running north for fifty miles to Kukuiaale, and tapping on the way twelve large sugar plantations with an approximate total yearly output of 100,000 tons of sugar. The experience of the Oahu Railway is that as much freight is shipped to the plantations as sugar is shipped out of them. As nothing but sugar is raised on the plantations, all provisions, hay, grain, lumber, etc., have to be brought to them. The sugar shipped from the islands of Hawaii is at present done by vessels on the open sea coast, where the water is frequently rough, so that small steamers which act as tenders to carry the sugar to larger vessels in Hilo are often unable for weeks to take on or discharge freight, and it occasionally has happened that sugar mills were obliged to shut down, their sugar houses being full to overflowing and unable to hold more. From Kukuiaale the road will extend through the famous Waimea plains, a fine district of 200,000 acres. Farmers declare that these plains can raise all the hay and grain used on the entire islands when the railway can furnish transportation. Every sugar plantation may be likened to a village, each and these scattered populations will form the nucleus for a large passenger traffic. This road is to be standard gauge and laid with seventy-pound rails. There will only be \$2,500,000 of these first mortgage gold bonds to be sold, and they give promise of being absorbed quickly. Mr. Philip Peck, president of the First Bank of Hilo, is handling the issue.

The agricultural development now going on in the islands will logically lead to the establishment of further industries. The great sugar crops may demand a refinery at Honolulu, and the continued cultivation of sisal may offer a profitable opening for rope factories and paper mills. Canning factories will be started and other industries that will be able to put in marketable form the various products of the islands, while in the country cattle and sheep will be raised on a more extensive scale. In fact, opportunities for investment will continually present themselves as time goes on and the full resources of the islands become developed. Pearl Harbor, situated ten miles from Honolulu, is one of the most remarkable land locked bodies of water in the world. Reached by a narrow channel, which the government has recently dredged, Pearl Harbor takes the form of an outstretched hand, composed of large bodies of deep water, sufficient for the evolution of our entire navy, and affording ample facilities for the establishment of a navy yard, which could be equipped with large dry docks, coaling

## SCROFULA SPREADS.

ALARM CAUSED BY AN INVASION OF ULCEROUS SORES.

Perplexity of the Doctors in a Typical and Serious Case Relieved by an Important Discovery.

The fear which is justly aroused by the appearance of a disease with such fatal tendencies as scrofula, will be relieved by a statement of a recent remarkable cure. Mr. Thomas F. Brown, of the Hume Carriage Company, Amesbury, Mass., says:

"About two years ago I was affected with a scrofulous disease which spread over my whole body. I became greatly alarmed and consulted physicians in Amesbury and in Newburyport. They told me I had a case of scrofula, and that I would have to take the greatest care to avert a fatal result. They pronounced my blood to be in a bad condition and said a long time would be necessary to put me in a healthy state.

"There was chronic inflammation all over my body wherever the disease had spread; there would be a discharge of yellow-colored pus where the skin would break and leave an ulcer-like sore. These sores would dry up for a while only to break and discharge again.

"The medicines which the physicians prescribed had no effect in checking the disease and I was in a most miserable state of discouragement. One day I heard the doctor say that there was danger of the disease terminating in consumption. Then I began to lose all hope.

"One day, however, as I lay in bed reading a newspaper, I read an article recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People very highly for diseases of the blood, and, as the doctor's treatment during the preceding three months had done me no good, I decided to stop it and take the pills.

"After I had taken three boxes I saw that the inflammation was going down and that there were fewer sores. I continued to use the pills until I had taken eight boxes. Then I was entirely cured. I am now enjoying good health, have a keen appetite and can do as big a day's work as at any time before I was stricken down, and I firmly believe that I owe my present excellent physical condition to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." This great blood remedy is sold by all druggists throughout the world.

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(Continued on page 6.)

## FULL INDEXING MADE OF THE ORGANIC ACT

The act passed by Congress creating a government for Hawaii repeals and amends scores of civil and criminal statutes previously enacted by Hawaiian legislatures.

No man knows what is in the Organic Act except through the medium of an index. The previously printed copies of this law in use in Hawaii contain only 657 indexed subjects.

The index of the Organic Act in the "Fundamental Law of Hawaii" contains 1399 indexed subjects and cross references.

## REPEALED LAWS NOT HERETOFORE INDEXED.

Some of the Hawaiian Statutes repealed by the Organic Act, which are not indexed in the previous publication, but which are fully indexed in the Fundamental Law of Hawaii are as follows:

**CIVIL LAWS.**  
Promulgation of Laws.  
Concerning the Hawaiian Flag.  
Concerning the Hawaiian Great Seal.  
Tenders for Supplies.  
Duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs.  
Diplomatic and Consular Agents.  
National Museum.  
Education of Hawaiian Youths abroad.  
Aid to Board of Education.  
Duties of Minister of Interior.  
Government Lands.  
Commissioners of Public Lands.  
Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.  
Agriculture and Manufactures.  
Rams. Taro Flour.  
Development of Hawaiian resources.  
Agriculture, Brands, Patents, Railroad subsidies, Hospitals.  
Coins and Currency.  
Consolidation of Public Debt.  
Post Office and Postage.  
Postal Savings Bank.  
Imports and Import duties.  
Ports of Entry.  
Collectors of Customs.  
Registry of Vessels.  
Custom House Charges.  
Elections, Appointment of Magistrates.  
Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts and Circuit Judges.  
Translation of Court Decisions.  
Jury Law, Maritime Laws.  
Naturalization, Habeas Corpus.  
Arrest of Debtors, Garnishment.

**PENAL LAWS.**  
Liens on Vessels, Bankruptcy.  
Water Rights.  
Treason, Foot Binding.  
Violation of Postal Laws, Blasphemy.  
Vagrancy, Manufacture of Liquors.  
Offenses on High Seas.  
Criminal Jurisdiction of District Magistrates.  
Criminal Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.  
Import Regulations.  
Auction Licenses.  
Commercial Travelers.  
Fire Arms, Coasting Trade.  
Peddling Goods.  
Importation of Live Stock.  
Imports, Quarantine.  
Consuls and Consular Agents.  
Whale Ships.  
Arrival, Entry and Departure of Vessels.  
Navigation, Fraudulent Exportation.  
Master and Servants.  
Immigration, Agriculture and Forestry.  
Seditious Offenses.  
Sailing Regulations.

**SESSION LAWS.**  
Duties and Exemptions therefrom.  
Registry of Vessels, Elections.  
Importation of live stock.  
Pacific Cable.  
Consolidation of Public Debt.  
Ports of Entry.  
Chinese Immigration.

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Regular Opera House Prices.

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Matinee Seats on Sale December 12th.

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